The People's Korea

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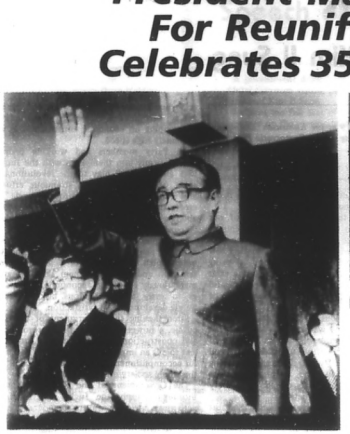
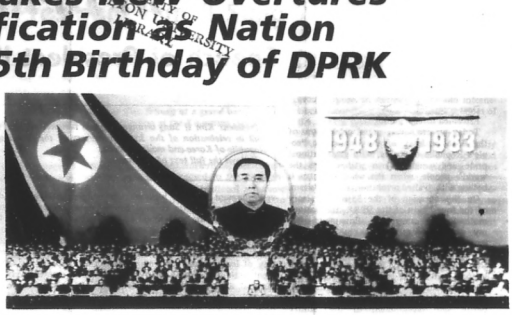
President Makes New Overtures For Reunification as Nation Celebrates 35th Birthday of DPRK





Above: A grand Pyongyang meeting celebrating the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held on September 8. The meeting was attended by President Kim Il Sung, Secretary Kim Jong Il and other Party and Government top officials.

Invited to the meeting was 270 delegations and delegates who come to attend celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK from 116 countries in the 5 continents on the globe and diplomatic envoys of various countries in Pyongyang. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Left: President Kim Il Sung answering the cheers of 1 million citizens staging a grand mass demonstration at the Kim Il Sung Square on Sep. 9. It was staged as part of a celebration marking the 35th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK. (KCNA Radiophoto)

President Kim Il Sung on Sep. 9 put forward a new proposal for national reunification based on a North-South confederation.

He said:

"It would be reasonable that as the unified government of the confederal state, the Supreme National Confederal Assembly and the Confederal Standing Committee elect their respective co-chairman both from the north and south, who will run these bodies in turn."

The new proposal was made at a grand banquet Mr. President arranged on the evening of September 9 at the Kumsuan Assembly Hall in Pyongyang in celebration of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Invited to the banquet were 270 delegations and delegates from 116 countries who visited the DPRK to participate in the celebrations of its 35th founding anniversary.

The President said in his banquet speech, "The most reasonable way to reunify the country on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity is to enforce a confederation of the North and South." (See Page 2)

At the 6th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea which was held in October 1980, an epoch-making proposal to reunify the country by establishing a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, a confederal state covering the whole territory of Korea, was made by President Kim Il Sung.

The proposal envisages the north and south retaining their ideologies and systems as they are and, on this basis, establishing the Supreme National Confederal Assembly and the Confederal Standing Committee, its permanent body, in which both sides are represented on an equal footing and under which they exercise regional autonomy respectively.

Communist Ideal Becomes Reality

Citing the achievements made by the Korean people during the past 35 years, President Kim Il Sung said in his speech: "From the very moment of their birth all our people without exception are ensured by the state and the public the right to eat and all necessary conditions for clothing and shelter and, thanks to universal compulsory free education and free medical care, they have full opportunity of learning and receiving medical treatment without paying a penny."

"Our people's material and cultural standards have now reached a very high level," the President declared, "and communist ideal is already blossoming out into reality in different spheres of our country."

He urged the entire nation to accomplish the historic cause of modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea.

"The Government of the Republic should hold the Juche idea as its invariable guiding principle and firmly adhere to independent and creative stands in state activities and dynamically carry on the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions to hasten the complete victory of socialism and admirably accomplish the historic cause of modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea," said the DPRK President in his banquet speech.

For this purpose, the President came up with tasks of fulfilling the Second Seven-Year Plan and of reaching the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction for the 1980s.

Various Functions Held In Pyongyang

A grand Pyongyang meeting celebrating the 35th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK was held on Sep. 8.

The platform was taken by President Kim Il Sung who also serves as General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Mr. Kim Jong Il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the CC of the WPK; Mr. O Jin U, Member of the Politburo and Minister of People's Armed Forces; Mr. Pak Sung Chul; Mr. Rim Chun Chu; Mr. Li Jong Ok; Mr. So Chol; Mr. Kim Yong Nam; Mr. Yong Hyong Muk; Mr. Kang Song San; Mr. Kim Jong Rin; Mr. O Baek Ryong; Mr. O. Guk Ryol; Mr. Kim Hwan; Mr. Park Hak Rim; Mr. Choe Yong Rim and So Yun Sok, members of the Politburo, and other Party and Government high-ranking officials.

Mr. Pak Sung Chul, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and Vice-President of the DPRK, delivered a report at the meeting.(See Page 4)

In his report at the Pyongyang meeting, Vice-President Pak Sung Chul said that President Kim Il Sung, embodying his unique line of building a people's power put forward in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and precious experiences gained in the guerrilla bases, established a genuine people's power in the northern half of the Republic in time after the country's liberation, successfully carried out democratic reforms and, on this basis, accomplished the historic cause of founding the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in September 1948.

Noting that the Americans set the "two Koreas" policy as the basis of their Korean strategy, the speaker said:

"They are indiscreetly trying to hold the 70th conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in Seoul with a vicious aim to realize "two Koreas" internationally and encourage the Chon Du Hwan group which is isolated and rejected internally and externally."

A million DPRK citizens rallied at Pyongyang's Kim Il Sung Square on Sep. 9 as part of a celebration marking the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Standing in high spirits at the Kim Il Sung Square and along thoroughfares adjacent to it were workers, cooperative farmers, working intellectuals and students carrying decorations symbolizing the victories and successes achieved by the Korean people in the revolution and construction under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung and the bright future of the fatherland and people in the van.

Amid the playing of the welcome music President Kim Il Sung appeared on the platform of the square.

Appearing on the platform were Mr. Kim Jong Il, Mr. O Jin U, and members and alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee.

Also present on the platform and reviewing stands were 270 delegations and delegates from 116 countries of the world who have come to Pyongyang to celebrate the DPRK birthday, diplomatic envoys of various countries in Pyongyang and foreign guests staying in Korea.

Mr. So Yon Sok, member of the Politburo and Chief Secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the Party, made a speech.

Then a grand mass demonstration of one million working people took place.

Chinese Official Attacks U.S. Interference in Korea

A Chinese official on Sep. 7 said that the division of Korea was caused by "U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Korea" and expressed full support to the tireless efforts made by the Government of President Kim Il Sung for negotiated settlement to Korea's reunification question.

The Chinese official said, "The abnormal situation of the division of Korea was caused by the U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Korea and imposed upon the Korean nation and people by U.S. hegemonism; it is an entirely unjust one."

This came in a speech made by Mr. Peng Zhen, member of the Politburo of the CPC and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the PRC, at a banquet arranged on the evening of Sep. 7 by the WPK Central Committee and the DPRK Government in honor of the party and government delegation of the People's Republic of China.

Speaking at the banquet, the Chinese official who led the Chinese delegation said, "The Chinese Government and people will as ever resolutely support the just stand of the Korean people demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country." (See Gist of Banquet Speech on Page 4)

At the Sep. 7 banquet, Vice President Rim Chun Chu made a speech on behalf of the WPK and the DPRK Government.

The Vice President said:

"The Korean people will always unite with the fraternal Chinese people in the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism, come what may in the future."

Touching upon the mutual visits by Korean and Chinese leaders, he said:

"The visit to China by the dear leader of our people Comrade Kim Jong Il this year following the visit to Korea by respected comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping and the visit to China by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung last year was a historic event which marked a new milestone in making shine as ever the glorious traditions of the Korea-China friendship."

Communist Ideal Is Blossoming Out into Reality In DPRK

Speech of President Kim Il Sung

President Kim Il Sung arranged a grand banquet on Sep. 9 at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in celebration of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and made a speech.
Follows the full text of the speech:

Dear comrades,
Esteemed foreign guests,

Today we are having grand celebrations of the 35th birthday of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, with great national pride and amidst warm wishes from the world's people, when the whole country is boiling with exalted revolutionary enthusiasm.

On this occasion of the 35th anniversary of the foundation of the DPRK, the glorious motherland of our people, allow me to offer my fervent congratulations to our heroic working class, cooperative farmers, valiant officers and men of the People's Army and the People's Security Forces, working intellectuals and all the rest of the people who, under the unfurled banner of the Juche idea, have struggled with all devotion for the prosperity and development of the country and for the victory of the revolution.

I would like also to extend militant greetings to the patriots, youths, students and all the other people in south Korea who, in the teeth of harsh repression and persecution by U.S. imperialists and their stooges, are fighting courageously for national sovereignty, democracy and the reunification of the country, under the slogan of independence against America and democracy against fascism.

On the meaningful national holiday my warm greetings go also to the 700,000 Koreans in Japan and all other overseas compatriots who, with the sense of honour and pride in being citizens of the Republic, are vigorously struggling for national prosperity and progress and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

On the 35th anniversary of the foundation of the DPRK, high-ranking leaders, party and government delegations, delegates of friendship organisations and prominent figures of many lands have come to our country with intense feelings of friendship and are fervently congratulating our people. Allow me to express my warm welcome and deep gratitude to members of the delegations from various countries and all foreign guests for coming to our country to join us in celebrating our national holiday.

Comrades,

The DPRK is our great revolutionary gain.

Through a long and arduous revolutionary struggle the genuine communists and patriots of Korea achieved the historic cause of national liberation and established the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the freed country.

With the establishment of the Republic our people, for the first time in history, became a dignified people who independently hew out their destiny as true masters of the state and society, and our country appeared on the international arena with pride, as a full-fledged independent and sovereign state.

The DPRK has followed a proud path resplendent with victories and glories for the last 35 years and brought about tremendous achievements which will go down in national history.

Under the correct leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea the Government of the Republic carried out the socialist revolution and set up the most superior socialist system free from exploitation and oppression in our country and, by forcefully stepping up socialist construction, converted our country into a powerful socialist state with a solid independent national economy, brilliant national culture and self-reliant defences.

The DPRK is our people's cradle of happiness.

Today, in the embrace of the Republic our people are fully guaranteed all political rights and freedoms and enjoy blessed material and cultural lives to their hearts' content. Under the socialist system of the Republic workers, farmers and all the rest of the people participate freely in state and social affairs with equal rights and all live happily without any worries and cares. From the very moment of their birth all our people without exception are ensured by the state and the public the right to eat and all necessary conditions for clothing and shelter and, thanks to universal compulsory free education and free medical care, they have full opportunity of learning and receiving medical treatment without paying a penny. Our people's material and cultural standards have now reached a very high level, and communist ideal is already blossoming out into reality in different spheres of our country.

We are justified in taking profound pride in the fact that under the banner of the Republic we have in the past 35 years achieved the greatest transformations of the country unparalleled in our national history and built up an independent socialist economy, a people's land of bliss, on our beautiful territory as seen today.

The DPRK is a genuine people's power and a banner of unity and solidarity of the masses.

The Government of the Republic has faithfully served the people, regarding the defence of their interests as the basic principle of its activity. It carried out all its policies to meet the will and demands of the people and strove to guarantee them happy lives. For its devoted service to them the Government of the Republic enjoys unreserved support and confidence of all the Korean people today.

Our people have always loved the Republic warmly and actively supported and defended it and devoted their all to the struggles for the Republic. Through their own experience our people have become firmly convinced that the Government of the Republic is a genuine people's power which fights for the interests of the popular masses and that only when the Republic is strongly safeguarded and constantly strengthened and developed, can they enjoy happy lives and eternal prosperity. Today our people entrust all their destinies to our Party and the Government of the Republic and are solidly united with one idea and will around them.

The Government of the Republic serves the people and the people support the Republic, and the Party, the Government and the people are inseparably united with one idea and purpose. Here are the source of our invincibility and the guarantee of all victories.

The DPRK is in its heyday now.

The political, economic and military might of our Republic has increased as never before and the socialist construction of the country keeps progressing at a rapid pace. The whole country is now seething with gigantic labour efforts of the working people to attain the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction set forth by our Party at its Sixth Congress. All working people are vigorously carrying on the reclamation of 300,000 *chongbo* of tideland, the construction of the Nampo Lock Gate and other challenging nature-remodelling projects under the nation's looks, as well as large-scale construction works and mass efforts to expand production capacity in a big way and increase output radically throughout all spheres of the national economy.

In full support of the decision of the historic Hamhung Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee, the builders of Komdok boundlessly loyal to the Party and the revolution miraculously completed only in one year the enormous project to create the ore-dressing capacity of 15 million tons. With the construction of the huge ore-dressing plant at the Komdok General Mining Enterprise, one of the nation's leading centres which produce nonferrous minerals, a breakthrough was made to hit the production target of 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals and epoch-making changes were brought about in many sectors of economic construction.

Thanks to the correct leadership of our Party and the Government of the Republic and the heroic struggle of the working people, the "speed of the 80s", an amazing new speed for socialist construction, is being created everywhere in the country and clear prospects are before us now for the successful achievement of the ten long-term goals of socialist economic construction.

On this auspicious national holiday, I would like to extend my warm thanks to the heroic builders of Komdok who set an example of forerunners in the effort to make the "speed of the 80s" and to all the rest of working people throughout the country who are performing brilliant feats of labour on every front of socialist construction.

We should keep on accelerating socialist construction without slackening the present high spirits in the least, so as to increase the might of the Republic and achieve the eternal prosperity of the nation.

The Government of the Republic should hold the Juche idea as its invariable guiding principle and firmly adhere to independent and creative stands in state activities and dynamically carry on the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions to hasten the complete victory of socialism and admirably accomplish the historic cause of modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea.

Our important task for the present in socialist economic construction to model all society on the Juche idea is to fulfil the Second Seven-Year Plan and successfully reach the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction for the 1980s.

Only when these objectives proposed at the Sixth Party Congress have been attained, will we be able to consolidate the material and technical foundations of the country and radically improve the people's material and cultural standards, thus opening up a broad avenue for the complete victory of socialism.

In hitting these ten long-term objectives we should give priority to the efforts for a more satisfactory solution of the food and clothing problems, the most important and urgent problems in the people's life.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic are strongly resolved to enforce a communist policy first with regard to these problems. We should forcefully push ahead with the magnificent projects for the transformation of nature, including the reclamation of 300,000 *chongbo* of tideland, carry through the decision of the Seventh Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee to attain the production goals of 15 million tons of grain and 1,500 million metres of fabrics ahead of schedule, and exert great efforts for the development of the fishing industry for the target of five million tons of marine products. In this way we will fully meet the people's great demands for food and clothing as soon as possible.

In order to decisively reinforce the material and technical foundations of socialism and rapidly develop all branches of the national economy, fresh innovations should be made in the key industries.

The key industries such as the mining, power and metal industries must radically increase the production capacity of the existing factories and enterprises, further modernize the equipment and build many factories and enterprises, so as to unfailingly attain the goals of coal, electric power, steel, nonferrous metals, cement and chemical fertilizers.

The struggle to reach the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction is an honourable and worthwhile struggle to get to new heights of socialist construction by stepping up economic construction at an extremely high speed.

All Party members and working people should firmly arm themselves with the Juche idea and give full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and strenuous effort, and continue with the vigorous struggle to create the "speed of the 80s", thus bringing about a fresh upswing on all fronts of socialist construction.

In keeping with the high spirits of the working people, all leading officials should boldly plan operations for economic construction and command them skilfully, and meticulously organize economic work so as to carry the tremendous tasks of economic development of satisfaction.

Strengthening the Government of the Republic, a powerful weapon of the revolution and construction, and enhancing its function and role is an important guarantee for successful accomplishment of the cause of modelling the whole society on the Juche idea.

The Government of the Republic should thoroughly apply the Juche idea in state activities, correctly ensure democracy and keep on improving the work method and style of government officials, thus fulfilling its mission and role as a weapon of the revolution and the servant of the people. The entire people should ardently love and positively defend the Government of the Republic and fight devotedly to strengthen and develop it.

Comrades,

The DPRK was founded by the general will of the north and south Korean people; it is a political power that fights for the interests of the entire Korean nation.

Over the past 35 years since its foundation, our Republic has energetically struggled for national prosperity and progress and the reunification of the country. But we still have failed to achieve the reunification, the supreme national desire, because of the colonial enslavement policy of U.S. imperialism occupying south Korea and its manoeuvres to divide the nation. Trampling upon the sacred right of our people to self-determination, U.S. imperialists have made south Korea their exclusive colony and a military base of aggression. They persist in their scheme to perpetuate the division of our country by rigging up "two Koreas."

Preventing the permanent partition of the nation and reunifying the country is the most urgent, noble and important task facing the Government of our Republic and the entire Korean people.

Our country must be reunified on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity expounded in the historic north-south joint statement, reflecting the unanimous will and desire of the Korean people.

In order to achieve national reunification in an independent and peaceful way, it is necessary to put an end to the military occupation of south Korea by U.S. imperialism and its colonial rule, realize the independence of the Korean nation and ease the tensions created in our country by the activities of U.S. imperialists and their stooges to unleash a new war. It is also necessary to stop the fascist policy of repressing the south Korean people and the anti-communist rackets of antagonizing people of the same blood and democratize south Korean society, so that practical conditions will be provided for national reconciliation and unity.

The most reasonable way to reunify the country on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity is to enforce a confederation of the north and south.

At its Sixth Congress the Workers' Party of Korea made an epoch-making proposal to reunify the country by establishing the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo,

(Continued on page 3)

Very Urgent to Realize S-S Cooperation

Speech of President Kim Il Sung

A government delegation of the Republic of Maldives headed by President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom visited the DPRK from Aug. 28 to 30 for a state visit at the invitation of President Kim Il Sung.

Follows the full text of a speech made by President Kim Il Sung at a grand banquet he arranged on the evening of Aug. 28 in honour of the delegation at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall:

Your Excellency esteemed President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom,

Distinguished guests from Maldives,

Comrades and friends,

Today we have the great pleasure of meeting our distinguished guests from the Republic of Maldives, a beautiful island country in the Indian Ocean.

Allow me to offer my warm welcome to Your Excellency esteemed President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom and your company who have visited us with warm feelings of fraternal friendship.

Although this is our first meeting with you, Mr. President, we share intimate feelings towards each other as if it were a meeting of old friends.

Korea and Maldives are both newly-emerging Asian countries.

The peoples of Korea and Maldives have established close friendship because of their common desire and aspiration for the creation of an independent new life, and your current visit to our country will mark an epoch-making event to set up a new milestone in the development of the relations between the two countries.

Today the newly-emerging countries are marching forward under the unfurled banner of non-alignment, and struggling to consolidate their political independence and achieve economic independence.

The Maldivian people won national independence in 1965 as a result of long years of struggle against the colonialists.

Despite very unfavourable natural and geographical conditions, the Maldivian people are now scoring many successes under the correct leadership of Your Excellency esteemed President in their efforts to remove the vestiges of colonial rule, build a new society which suits their specific conditions, and raise the people's material and cultural standards.

All countries, large or small, are equal and independent and have the inviolable right to self-determination.

The Government of Maldives is actively developing the fishing industry, the principal sector of her economy, claiming the 200-mile economic water zone, and is striving to turn the Indian Ocean into a peace zone free from arms race.

We extend our full support and solidarity to the Government and people of Maldives in their just struggle for independence. And peace, and wish you greater success in your future struggle.

The recent Seven South Asian Foreign Ministers' Conference held in New Delhi, India, in which the Maldives was also represented, decided on setting up the "South Asian Regional Organization for Cooperation" and making joint efforts to strengthen solidarity and cooperation among the member nations and promote the welfare of the people.

We actively support the decision, considering that the establishment of the "SAROC" is one of the important links in strengthening regional cooperation and collective self-reliance among the developing countries and that it is a positive step to promote South-South co-operation which is a burning issue for these countries at present.

Since the developed Western capitalist countries are doggedly opposed to the establishment of a new, fair international economic order at the moment, it is very urgent to realize South-South co-operation.

Historical experience shows that the richer one is, the more miserly one becomes and that the more money a rich man hoards, the more harshly he tries to exploit and oppress the others.

Therefore, the developing countries cannot and must not expect that the developed western industrial powers will make them a present of a new international economic order.

The developing countries should accelerate the establishment of a new international economic order only by effecting South-South co-operation among themselves.

We deem it necessary that to realize South-South co-operation successfully under the present circumstances, even those several countries which are interested in this matter should take the lead in taking practical measures one by one to strengthen economic and technical exchange and cooperation by joint efforts.

When South-South co-operation is successfully implemented among the non-aligned and developing countries, the developed Western capitalist countries, too, will have to accede to the demand of the developing countries for a new international economic order, whether they like it or not, and the Third World people will eventually achieve their noble common purpose of destroying the old international economic order which is the product of the colonial system.

Your Excellency esteemed President,

As one of the Asian nations, our country has always been striving to develop good neighbourly relations with the Asian countries which share the same geographical position.

In close unity with their fellow Asian peoples, our people will struggle on vigorously to repel the imperialist forces of aggression in all parts of Asia and build a new independent and peaceful Asia.

Your current visit to our country will contribute excellently to the strengthening of the friendly ties among the Asian peoples who are on the same road of independence.

Our people value the friendship and solidarity with the Maldivian people and will make every effort in the future, too, to consolidate and develop steadily this relationship.

Availing myself of this occasion overflowing with cordial feelings at having met Your Excellency President, I would like to propose a toast:

To friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and Maldives,

To the prosperity and development of the Republic of Maldives,

To the unity of the Asian and world people who advocate *chajusong*,

To the health of Your Excellency esteemed President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, and madame,

To the health of the guests from Maldives and

To the health of all comrades and friends present here.

(Continued from page 2)

a confederal state covering the whole territory of Korea. This proposal envisages the north and south retaining their ideologies and systems as they are and, on this basis, establishing the Supreme National Confederal Assembly and the Confederal Standing Committee, its permanent body, in which both sides are represented on an equal footing and under which they exercise regional autonomy respectively.

It would be reasonable that as the unified government of the confederal state, the Supreme National Confederal Assembly and the Confederal Standing Committee elect their respective co-chairmen both from the north and south, who will run these bodies in turn.

We firmly believe that the proposal for the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is the most fair and realistic one which can bring about national reunification in an independent and peaceful way under the present situation of our country and, therefore, we maintain that Korea must be reunified according to this proposal as early as practicable.

If national reunification is achieved through the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, our people will realize their earnest desire for national reunion, achieve the coordinated development of the country and the prosperity of the nation, and demonstrate externally their dignity and grandeur as a unified, single nation.

The DPRK Government will do all it can to attain genuine unity of the entire Korean nation aspiring for reunification and set up the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

Comrades,

The DPRK is an independent and peace-loving non-aligned country.

The DPRK Government has invariably followed an independent and peace-loving foreign policy and has striven to strengthen friendship and solidarity among the world's progressive people who advocate *chajusong*. Today, our Republic, as a dignified, independent and sovereign state, contributes actively to humanity's sacred common cause of making the whole world independent on the international scene and has numerous supporters and close friends in all continents and all parts of the world. Never, indeed, in the national history of 5,000 years has our country exalted the dignity and honour of the Korean nation before the whole world with such high international authority and great influence as it has today. This is a great pride and honour of our people.

Our people's revolutionary cause advances with the active support and encouragement of the world's progressive people. I would like to take this opportunity to offer my deep thanks and warm greetings to the governments, political parties and social organisations of socialist, non-aligned and many other countries, international democratic organisations, world organisations and the progressive people throughout the globe that give active support and encouragement to our people in their struggle for socialist construction and national reunification.

A fierce struggle is now going on in the international arena between the anti-imperialist forces of independence and the forces of imperialism and dominationism, and in this struggle the trend of the world's people to advance on the road to independence is increasing with each passing day. The world situation is extremely strained and complicated by U.S. and other imperialists' moves for aggression and war, but history moves vigorously as ever in the orbit of independence.

Realizing global independence is a common aspiration and sacred struggle task of the world's progressive people.

The peoples of all countries should zealously join the powerful stream of the times towards independence against imperialism, strongly combat imperialism and dominationism, reject all forms of foreign interference, and hold fast to *chajusong*. In this way, they will realize independence throughout the world.

An important task at the moment in the struggle for global independence is for non-aligned and all other developing countries to effect South-South cooperation to achieve economic self-reliance and consolidate national independence.

Developing countries can completely throw off the shackles of neo-colonialism and consolidate their national independence only when they build strong independent national economies. In order to build such economies they should conduct interchanges and cooperate with each other on the principle of collective self-reliance. Imperialists and developed Western countries will never bring them any new international economic order or self-reliant economies on the tray. Developing countries should not expect favours of others and pin hopes in the so-called "south-north cooperation," but should believe in their own strength and strive to realize South-South cooperation. If they successfully realize South-South cooperation in accordance with the lofty idea of *chajusong* and mutual help, they will be able to build independent national economies by their own efforts and become rich, strong and developed and bring prosperity to their peoples.

As in the past, so also in the future, the DPRK will, under the banner of independence, friendship and peace, strive to oppose imperialism, defend world peace and security and promote friendly and cooperative relations among the peoples of socialist, non-aligned and all other countries in the world.

The Government of the Republic strongly supports the Asian, African, Latin-American and all other peoples who fight against imperialist activities of aggression and war and for peace, national independence and the building of new societies and expresses firm solidarity with the working classes and peoples in capitalist countries battling against the oppression and exploitation by capital.

The Government of the Republic and the Korean people will continue to fight staunchly for global independence in close unity with world's people who advocate *chajusong*.

The 35 years of existence of the DPRK is a history of great changes and creations, a proud history of victories.

Our Republic has a brighter future before it, and all our people are brimming with fresh fighting will and firm confidence. Our people will always be victorious in their struggle for a just cause under the coherent leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Let all of us advance vigorously for the prosperity and development of the DPRK and for the final triumph of our revolution, under the unfurled revolutionary banner of the Juche idea, closely united behind the Party Central Committee and the Government of the Republic.

Comrades and friends,

Availing myself of this meaningful occasion to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the foundation of the DPRK, I propose a toast:

To the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and lasting prosperity of our Republic,

To the health of the esteemed high-ranking leaders, the members of party and government delegations and all guests from various countries on their visits to congratulate us on our national holiday, and the diplomatic envoys,

To the health of our revolutionary veterans and leading officials who have fought with all devotion for the independence and sovereignty of the country and the happiness of the people,

To the health of our heroic working class, cooperative farmers, and working intellectuals, who are distinguishing themselves on all fronts of socialist construction,

To the health of the valiant officers and men of our People's Army and People's Security Forces and the public security personnel, who are firmly safeguarding the security of the Republic and the revolutionary achievements,

To the health of the members of the congratulatory group from the revolutionary party for reunification who are with us here now to celebrate the national holiday, and all other south Korean revolutionaries and patriots,

To the health of the members of the congratulatory group of the Koreans in Japan and many other congratulatory groups of overseas Koreans who are on their visits to their socialist homeland and all our fellow countrymen abroad, and

To the health of all comrades and friends present here.

Continue to Back Every Effort for Realization of Korea's Reunification

Speech of President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom

A government delegation of the Republic of Maldives headed by President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom visited the DPRK from Aug. 28 to 30 at the invitation of President Kim Il Sung.

Follows the full text of a speech made by President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom at the banquet arrnaged by President Kim Il Sung on the evening of Aug. 28 in honour of the delegation:

Your Excellency esteemed Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

I consider it my first happy duty to thank Your Excellency personally and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the warm welcome and generous hospitality extended to me, my wife and my delegation. I am particularly pleased to express our gratitude for very special arrangements made by Your Excellency and your Government for us to visit this beautiful country.

I bring with me the sincere greetings of my people to Your Excellency and the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, I wish to pay my respectful tribute to Your Excellency for the remarkable manner in which you have discharged your onerous responsibilities as the great national leader of this country for over half a century. The people of the Maldives have utmost admiration for your leadership and your invaluable services to your nation.

It is with keen interest that we have been following developmental efforts in Korea and the remarkable progress of the Korean people under your wise leadership. We are fully aware of the numerous difficulties you have encountered, but these difficulties have not prevented the people of Korea from successfully pursuing their political, economic and social objectives.

We commend the Juche idea created by Your Excellency which has inspired the Korean people towards the admirable achievements which your people enjoy today.

Your Excellency,

The Maldives and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are situated geographically fairly far from each other, but our common approach to international affairs and the similarity in our foreign policies have brought us very much closer in our relations. We share the same concern and dismay over the failure, so far, of the world community to eliminate the causes of tension in many parts of the world which threaten international peace and security.

Back home in the Maldives, my Government uses its limited resources to disseminate as much information as we possibly could about the developments in this part of the world. We are aware of the unfortunate series of events which had led to the division of this land. We have witnessed with great sympathy the difficulties and pain being suffered by the people of Korea due to a political division of their land which is unjustified and unnatural.

The Maldives has always supported the national integrity of the Korean people and we will continue to back every effort made towards the realization of the wishes of the Korean people for the peaceful and independent reunification of their soil. We believe it imperative that all opportunities are given to the people of Korea to determine their own national destiny by themselves through dialogue and by means of their independent choice without outside interference or intervention. Knowing the determination of the Korean people and the wisdom of their leadership, we are sure that the Korean issue will be solved in a peaceful and honourable manner that fulfils the aspirations of the Korean people for unity and progress.

Your Excellency,

The Maldives and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea share the important international forum of the non-aligned movement. Both our countries remain committed to uphold and respect the basic tenets of non-aligned policy. We believe in peaceful co-existence based on mutual respect, non-interference in the internal affairs of any country and settlement of all disputes by peaceful means. Both our countries try to utilise every opportunity we get to contribute in every way we could to prevent the escalating threats to world peace and remedy the fast deteriorating international situation.

It is a matter of profound satisfaction for me to see our two countries subscribing fully to these objectives. We support all legitimate freedom movements all over the globe. We also join the call for the establishment of nuclear-free and peace-zones in different regions of the world. We in the Maldives are particularly dismayed that the Indian Ocean is fast becoming a hotbed for great power rivalry. In New Delhi the non-aligned countries issued a collective call, one of many such calls, for the speedy implementation of the United Nations resolution declaring the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. We express our hope once again that the proposed Colombo conference on the Indian Ocean will soon be convened.

Your Excellency,

The Maldives extends unqualified support to the cause of the Palestinian people. We believe that a just and lasting peace will not be possible in the Middle East, unless and until the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people are restored to them, including their right to return honourably to their own land, and have complete freedom to decide their own destiny. This cannot be achieved without the unconditional withdrawal of all Israeli forces from Palestinian and other Arab territories which they have been occupying since 1967. The Israeli aggression on Lebanon has introduced new dangers to the already explosive situation in the Middle East. The Israelis should withdraw from Lebanon forthwith and bring to an end the agony of that beleaguered nation in order that peace may prevail in this sensitive region.

We express our solidarity with the oppressed people of South Africa and the people of Namibia who are suffering under the yoke of the racist regime in Pretoria. We, all peace-loving nations, share the deepest concern over the persistent refusal of the Pretoria regime to hand-over the question of Namibia in totality to the United Nations. We consider its occupation of Namibia illegal and inhuman just as much as its policy of apartheid in South Africa itself.

We abhor racism and all forms of racial discrimination and we oppose all forms of colonialism, neo-colonialism, imperialism and power-bloc rivalries which impede the achievement of peace and stability in the world.

On the international economic scene, the Maldives together with other countries of the world have been sparing no efforts towards the establishment of a new international economic order that would ensure a more equitable redistribution of the world's productive resources for the betterment of mankind.

Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen,

In conclusion, permit me to say a few words on the beauty that nature has bestowed upon your country, "the golden land of morning calm". It does not surprise me that the people of Korea, having been blessed with such beauty and serenity, dream of a land of peace and harmony rather than a land of war and division. On our part we fully subscribe to this genuine aspiration of the people of Korea and shall avail ourselves of every opportunity to support their just and noble objective of a peaceful and lasting reunification. We hope and pray that this great national objective be achieved in the not too distant a future.

With this prayer, ladies and gentlemen, I request you to join me in a toast:

To the long life in good health and happiness of the great leader His Excellency President Kim Il Sung,

To the long life in good health and happiness of His Excellency dear leader Kim Jong Il,

To an early realisation of the desire of the people of Korea for a peaceful reunification of their land, and

To everlasting friendship and co-operation between our two governments and peoples.

DPRK Vice-President Accuses U.S., Japan, S. Korea of Obstructing Korea's Reunion

Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-President of the DPRK, made a report at a Pyongyang meeting celebrating the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which was held in the afternoon on Sep. 8 at the February 8 House of Culture, the KCNA reported.

The reporter noted that President Kim Il Sung, embodying his unique line of building a people's power put forward in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and precious experiences gained in the guerrilla bases, established a genuine people's power in the northern half of the Republic in time after the country's liberation, successfully carried out democratic reforms and, on this basis, accomplished the historic cause of founding the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in September 1948.

The reporter said:

The founding of the DPRK was a brilliant realisation of the age-old desire of our people to build a genuine state power of workers and peasants and a precious fruition of their protracted struggle to become a genuine master of state and society.

With the founding of the DPRK our people who had been a nation deprived of the country and subjected to all sorts of maltreatment and humiliation in the past have become a powerful and dignified nation which no one can dare provoke and a resourceful people of an independent and sovereign state who have firmly seized power in their hands and are building their country by their own efforts and a powerful weapon for thoroughly carrying out the cause of socialism and communism has been provided in Korea.

Pointing out that since its founding the Government of the DPRK has energetically led the struggle of our people for independence, sovereignty and socialism along the road of victory and achieved imperishable exploits which will shine long in the annals of the fatherland, the reporter continued:

Comrade Kim Il Sung, basing himself on the historical successes made in our revolution and construction, set the modelling of the whole of society on the Juche idea as the general task of the Government of the DPRK and put forward the wise policy of more powerfully carrying on the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, for its fulfilment.

Today all our working people have firmly armed themselves with the Juche idea and are struggling with all devotion for the Party and the leader, the country and people and society and collective, and the political and ideological unity and cohesion of our Party and people with the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the head has become indestructible as never before.

In all domains of the national economy production has rapidly grown and the foundation of the country's independent national economy has been further consolidated.

An uninterruptedly high tempo of growth has been attained in the development of the country's productive forces, with the result that last year our industrial production grew over 400 times compared with 1946, the departmental structures of our industry were further perfected and its independence and technical foundation strengthened as never before.

Today our country successfully produces by itself various heavy and light industry goods needed for economic construction, defence upbuilding and people's living and has already joined the ranks of developed countries in the per capita output of major industrial goods.

Our countryside which creditably attained the 9.5 million tons of grain last year has overcome very unfavourable weather conditions this year to reap another bumper harvest.

Now the economic situation of our country is very excellent and a bright prospect has been opened up before us to brilliantly realize the grand programme of socialist economic construction set forth at the

(Continued on page 7)

China Raps U.S. Hegemonism:

Head of Chinese Party, Gov't Del.

PYONGYANG, Sep. 7 (KCNA) – The Chinese Government and people will as ever resolutely support the just stand of the Korean people demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

So declared Comrade Peng Zhen, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, speaking at the banquet arranged this evening by the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in honour of the visiting party and government delegation of the People's Republic of China headed by him.

Comrade Peng Zhen said that the abnormal situation of the division of Korea was caused by the U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Korea and imposed upon the Korean nation and people by U.S. hegemonism; it is an entirely unjust one.

Saying that from the first moment of its arrival in Korea, the delegation was accorded a warm welcome, Chairman Peng Zhen extended warm greetings and deep respects on behalf of the Communist Party, the National People's Congress and Government of China and the Chinese people to the Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean Government and people.

He said:

Over the past 35 years since the founding of the DPRK the industrious and courageous Korean people with glorious revolutionary traditions under the leadership of their great leader President Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea have won a great victory in the struggle against the aggression of imperialism and for defending the independence and freedom of the country and made great successes in the cause of the country's socialist construction through self-reliance and hard struggle. Although 35 years are a brief period in the flow of history, the Korean people have covered a militant path replete with shining achievements in this period.

In Korea there is a saying that rivers and mountains change their looks in ten years. In the 1960s I visited your country three times and was deeply impressed by the heroic stamina you displayed in rapidly healing the war wounds through the Chollima movement. Upon arriving in your country again today, I deeply felt that great changes have taken place here and the spirit of vigor and prosperity and thriving is sweeping all places.

Your successes greatly inspire the Chinese people and enjoy the praise of the world people and the international prestige of the DPRK is

(Continued on page 7)

270 Dels., Delegates from 116 States Attend Celebrations of 35th Birthday of DPRK

270 delegates and delegations from 116 countries attended the celebrations of the 35th birthday of the DPRK.

The following is a part of the list of the foreign guests:

-A party and government delegation of the **People's Republic of China** with Comrade Peng Zhen, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, as its head and Comrade Hu Qili, Member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, as its deputy head;

-A party and government delegation of the **Union of Soviet Socialist Republics** headed by P. N. Demichev, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Minister of Culture of the USSR;

-A party and government delegation of the **Bulgarian People's Republic** headed by Milko Balev, Member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party;

-A party and government delegation of the **Romanian Socialist Republic** headed by Ion Dinca, Member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and First Deputy Prime Minister of the Government;

-A party and state delegation of the **Hungarian People's Republic** headed by Sarlos Istvan, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers;

-A delegation of the **Congolese** Party of Labour headed by Jean Michel Bokamba Yangouma, Member of the Political Bureau of its Central Committee and Organisational Secretary of the Party;

-A party and government delegation of the **German Democratic Republic** headed by Horst Sindermann, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, President of the People's Chamber and vice-Chairman of the State Council of the GDR;

-A party and government delegation of the **Republic of Nicaragua** headed by Sergio Ramirez Mercado, Member of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua and Member of the Sandinist Assembly of the Sandinist National Liberation Front;

-A party and government delegation of the **Republic of Zambia** headed by N. Mundia, Member of the Central Committee of the United National Independence Party of Zambia and Prime Minister;

-A party and government delegation of the **Republic of Togo** headed by Ayivi Mawuko Ajavon, Member of the Central Committee of the Togolese People's Rally and Minister of Justice;

-A party and government delegation of the **Republic of Rwanda** headed by Nzamurambaho Frederic, Member of the Central Committee of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda and Minister of Agriculture and Livestock;

-A party and government delegation of the **Republic of Botswana** headed by G. Sebeso, Member of the Central Executive Committee of the Democratic Party of Botswana and Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly;

-A party and government delegation of **the Republic of Zimbabwe** headed by M. Nyagumbo, National Organising Secretary of the Zimbabwe African National Union and Minister of Mines;

-A party and government delegation of the **Mongolian People's Republic** headed by D. Maydar, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers;

-A party and government delegation of **the Syrian Arab Republic** headed by Tawfik Saleha, Member of the Regional Leadership of the Arab Socialist Baath Party and Director of the Organisational Department of the Party and Advisor of Justice;

-A party and government delegation of **Grenada** headed by Hudson Austin, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the New Jewel Movement and Minister of Construction of the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada and Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the General Armed Forces;

-A party and government delegation of **Socialist Ethiopia** headed by Fisseha Desta, Member of the Standing Committee and Deputy Secretary General of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia, Executive Member of the Central Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia and Minister in charge of Administration, Justice, National Defence and Security;

-A party and government delegation of the **People's Republic of Mozambique** headed by Joaquim Alberto Chissano, Member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party and Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of Mozambique;

-A party and government delegation of the **Cooperative Republic of Guyana** headed by Hamilton Green, vice-President of the Republic;

-A party and government delegation of **the Republic of Malta** headed by Daniel Micallef, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Malta;

-A delegation of the **Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia** headed by Vidoje Zarkovic, vice-President of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

-A delegation of the **Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya** headed by Mustafa El-Harrubi, Chief of the General Staff of the Libyan Armed Forces;

-Delegate of the Government of the **Republic of Finland** Sakari Nurmi;

-Delegate of the Government of **the Republic of Portugal** Antonio Leal da Costa Robo.

-A government delegation of the **Saharan Arab Democratic Republic** headed by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Mahfoud Ali Beiba;

-A government delegation of the **Central African Republic** headed by Gaston Gambor, Minister of Social Affairs;

-A delegation of **the Liberation Movement and Government of Sao Tome and Principe** headed by Alcino Barros Pinto, Member of the Central Committee, and National Secretary, of the Liberation Movement *of Sao Tome and Principle;*

-A government delegation of the **Islamic Republic of Mauritania** headed by Kamara Abdel Khader;

-A government delegation of the **Republic of Seychelles** headed by Jeremie Bonnelame, Minister of Education and Information;

-A delegation of the **Algerian National Liberation Front Party** headed by Ahmed Zemirline, Member of the Party Central Committee;

-A delegation of the General People's Congress and Government of **the Yemen Arab Republic** headed by Abdul Hamed Seif Al Hadi, Deputy Secretary of the Standing Committee of the Congress;

-Delegate of the Government of the **United Republic of Cameroon** Mpay Jean Marc;

-A government delegation of **Niger** headed by Salao Kane, Counsellor of National Development;

-A government delegation of the **Republic of Gabon** headed by Mbouya;

-Delegate of the Government of **the Republic of Kenya** Mbarari Karingi;

-Delegate of the Government of **the Republic of Cape Verde** Silva Vicente Alirio;

Delegate of the Government of **the Democratic Republic of the Sudan** Mohamed Hamad Mohamed Matar;

-A government delegation of the **Republic of Maldives** headed by Abdul Sattar Moosadidi, Minister of Fisheries;

-A government delegation of **Malaysia** headed by Chin Hon Ngian, Minister of Health;

-A government delegation of the **Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma** headed by U Than Tin, Member of the Central Committee of the Burma Socialist Programme Party and Minister of Mines;

-A government delegation of the **Islamic Republic of Pakistan** headed by Lt. General Saeed Qadir, Minister of Production of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan;

-Delegate of the Government of **the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka** Wickremasinghe;

-Alain Vivien, special envoy of **French** President Francois Mitterrand and Member of Parliament;

-Special envoy of Rudolf Kirchschlager, President of the **Republic of Austria**, Wolfgang Wolte;

-Special envoy of the Government of the **Confederation of Switzerland** Hans Muller;

-Diendere Gulbert, Member of the National Revolutionary Council of **the Republic of Upper Volta,** who is a special envoy of Thomas Sankara, President of the National Revolutionary Council and Head of State of the Republic of Upper Volta, and his entourage;

Special envoy of **the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand** Orachun Tanaphong and his Party;

A delegation of the World Federation of Trade Unions headed by Villarin Alvaro, Secretary of the Trade Unions International of Workers in Commerce of the *WFTU;*

-A.K. Brown, Director of Division of Publications of the International Atomic Energy Agency;

-Delegate of the International Association of Lighthouse Authorities of Representative to the I.M.O. N.F. Matthews.

-A delegation of **the Organisation of African Unity** headed by Mfuni-Tshiamanyanu, Director of the Education, Science, Culture, Labor and Social Affairs Department;

-Delegate of the **Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations** Almamy Sylla, its Assistant Director General;

A delegation of **the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation** headed by Zobeir Seif El Islam, Member of the Standing Committee of the AAPSO;

-Delegate of **the World Peace Council** Frank Swift, its Executive Secretary;

-C. Munkjargal, Secretary of the Bureau of **the World Federation of Democratic Youth;**

-A delegation of **the International Union of Students** headed by Jose Castillo, vice-President of the IUS;

-A delegation of **the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea** headed by Guy Bernet, delegate of the World Federation of Scientific Workers in France;

-A delegation of the **Republic of India** headed by Shiyam Lal Yadav, vice-Chairman of Rajya Sabha of the Indian Parliament;

Delegate of the **All India** Trade Union Congress Madan Lal Didi, its General Secretary;

-A delegation of the National Democracy Party of **Thailand** headed by Prayoon Suraniwongse, Secretary General of the Party and Member of Parliament;

-A delegation of the **Thai National Party headed by Banharn Silapa-Acha, Secretary General of the Party;**

-A delegation of the Thai Democratic Party headed by Tawil Praisont, deputy General Secretary of its Central Committee and Member of Parliament;

-A delegation of the **Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus** headed by Michael Olympios, Member, and Deputy Director of the International Department, of its Central Committee;

-A delegation of **Nepalese Ministry of Trade and Supplies** headed by Damodar Dautam, its Secretary;

-A delegation of the Socialist Party of **Cyprus** headed by Andreas Freydas, Member of the Political Bureau, and International Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Party;

-A delegation of the **Moroccan** Progress and Socialism Party headed by Layachi Abdalan, Member of the Political Bureau of the Party;

-Alfred Nzo, General Secretary of the National Executive Committee of the African National Congress of **South Africa**;

-A delegation of the Unified Socialist Party of **Mexico** headed by Adolfo Samdez Rebolledo, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party;

-Desmond Brathwaite, Secretary General of the United Workers Party of **St. Lucia**;

-A delegation of the Communist Party of **Canada** headed by John Phillips, Member of the Central Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Party;

-Ib Norlund, Member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary in charge of Ideology, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of **Denmark**;

-Delegate of the Socialist Party of **San Marino** Volpinari Antonio, General Secretary of the Party;

-A delegation of the Communist Party of **Austria** headed by Borocz Rinzenz, Member, and First Secretary of the Burgenland Province, of the Central Committee of the Party;

-A delegation of **the Italian** Communist *Party headed by Luigi* Sandirocco, Member of the Party Central Committee;

-Delegate of the **Icelandic** Socialist Party Suuli Thoroddsen, Member of the Party Central Committee;

-A delegation of the Communist Party of **Argentina** headed by Fanny Edelman, Member of the Political Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Argentina.

-A delegation of the **Panhellenic** movement headed by Mavrakis Dimitrios, Member of its Central Committee;

-A delegation of the Youth of the **Panhellenic** Socialist Movement headed by Kourmatzis Athanassios, Deputy Secretary of its Central Committee;

-A delegation of Mayors of **Greece** headed by Sakellaridou Photini, Mayor of Zographov, Greece;

-Delegate of the Communist Party of **Portugal** Malia Alda Nogueira, Member of the Party Central Committee and Parliamentarian;

-A delegation of the Communist Party of **Finland** headed by Helja Tammisola, Member of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee and Chairman of the Helsinki Branch of the Party;

-Delegate of the **Latin American** Institute of the Juche Idea Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli, Chairman of its Executive Committee;

-Delegate of the Copenhagen Study Group of the Juche Idea of **Denmark** Steen Backe;

-Delegate of the Central Committee of the **Bangladesh** Self-Reliance Research Academy Shamsul Alam, Chairman of the Academy;

-**Venezuelan** delegate for the Study of the Juche Idea Jose Rafael Nunes Tenorio, Member of the Executive Committee of the Latin American Institute of the Juche Idea and professor of University of Venezuela;

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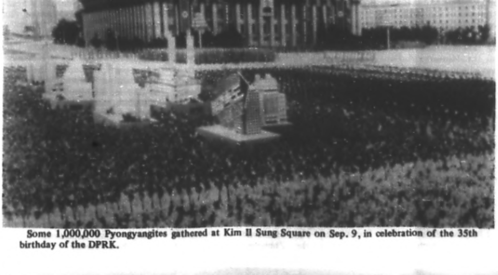

Some 1,000,000 Pyongyangites gathered at Kim Il Sung Square on Sep. 9, in celebration of the 35th birthday of the DPRK.

Rodong Sinmun Editorial on 35th Birthday of DPRK

PYONGYANG, Sep. 9 (KCNA) – In an editorial titles "Let Us Fight Vigorously for Prosperity and Development of the Republic under the Banner of Juche," Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) says:

The DPRK is a revolutionary gain won by our people through their protracted bloody struggle and a banner of socialist and communist construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung organised and led the heroic armed struggle for smashing the Japanese imperialist colonial rule and achieving the country's independence and sovereignty and established the DPRK on the basis of the people's government construction built in this course. This was a historic event of epochal significance in the struggle of our people for accomplishing the Juche cause.

The founding of the DPRK was a birth of the first genuine independent and sovereign state in the long history of our nation.

Noting that the Government of the DPRK has traversed the road of fruitful struggle and victory and performed undying feats over the past 35 years, the editorial says:

The invincible might, solidness and vitality of the DPRK established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and led by our Party are being given fuller play with each passing day.

Our Republic is throwing rays as a country with strong *chajusong* (independence) and a dignified country of Juche.

The independent politics of our Republic has become unshakable in any storm because it relies upon the powerful Juche-based revolutionary forces, firm self-supporting national economy and self-reliant defence potentials. Herein lies the source of the invincibility and great might of the DPRK Government as an independent power.

As the DPRK Government holds aloft the banner of *chajusong* under the leadership of the Party, today the honour and dignity of our fatherland has risen as never before and our people come to enjoy dignity as an independent people down through generations. No force can bar the road of our people with this dignified and powerful Government.

It is thanks to the tested leadership of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung that Korea which had suffered most in the world's map in the past has now turned into a dignified socialist power.

That he has thoroughly embodied the Juche idea in the state construction and activity is a main factor in having turned our country into a powerful independent and sovereign state as we see today.

Pointing out that the DPRK is the only legitimate Government of Korea set up in accordance with the general will of the entire people, the editorial further says:

The south Korean "regime" framed up by the U.S. imperialists is a marionette without any real power and an out-and-out dependent colonial puppet regime.

As the Chon Du Hwan clique earned ill fame as a flunkeyist-quisling and truculent murderer, it has been isolated from and rejected not only by the south Korean people but also on the international scene. This has been clearly proven by the fact that an increasing number of member nations are refusing to attend the 70th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, denouncing the heinous scheme of the U.S. imperialists and Chon Du Hwan puppet clique to hold it in south Korea.

The editorial stresses: The entire people in the north and south will firmly unite under the banner of national unification to check and frustrate the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists, force the U.S. troops to withdraw from south Korea and realise the policy of the Party on establishing the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

(Continued from page 5)

- A delegation of the Portuguese Central Committee for the Study of Kimilsungism headed by Carlos Ramalhete, its Secretary;
- A delegation of the Study Group of Juche Idea of Iceland headed by Olason Vesteinn, vice-Chairman of the Iceland-Korea Friendship Society;
- A delegation of the Malian Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea headed by Abdul Thiermo Diallo, President of the Committee;
- A delegation of Guayaquil University of Ecuador headed by Julio Romo-Leroux, Dean of a Faculty of the University;
- A delegation of the Friendship Society Norway-Korea headed by Georg Rosef, its General Secretary;
- Delegate of the Bangladesh-Korea Friendship Association M.A. Nuran Nabie, Secretary General of the Association;
- A delegation of the Society for the Promotion of the Relations between Austria and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Dr. Siegfried Nasko, vice-Chairman of the Sanct Polten Branch of the Society;
- Delegate of the Ausfralia-DPRK Committee Ian Wilson, head of the political science department of Australian National University;
- A delegation of the Uganda-Korea Friendship Association headed by G.B. Chota Yuru, Chairman of the Association;
- A delegation of the Greece-Korea Friendship headed by Kostas D. Tsimas, Postmaster General;
- A delegation of the General Trade Union Confederation of Portugal headed by Mario Chilva, Member of its National Council;
- Delegate of the Indian Trade Union Congress Ramanand Yadav, Member of the Indian Trade Union Congress and Chairman of the Committee on Petition of Rajaya Sabha of the Indian Parliament;
- A delegation of the Trade Union of Tanzania headed by Issa Mohamed Issa, Deputy Secretary General of the Trade Union of Tanzania;
- A delegation of the Federation of Education, Research and Culture of France headed by Nicolas Christian, Secretary of the Federation;
- A delegation of the General Union of Arab Peasants and Agricultural Cooperatives headed by D. Al Haji Ali, its General Secretary;
- A delegation of the International Progress Organisation in Austria headed by Prof. and Dr. Hans Koechler, its President;
- Delegate of the Mundi Organisation for Afro-Asian Solidarity El Hadji Bougary Sacko;
- Rene Delgado, journalist of the Mexican paper "Uno Mas Uno," Jorge Huidobro, journalist of the Mexican Scientific Information Agency;
- K.P.K. Kutty, Editor of the United News of India;
- Yousuf S. Alyan, publisher of "Kuwait Times" and Chairman of the Journalists Association of Kuwait, and his party;
- A delegation of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Katsumata Seiichi, former Chairman of the Japan Socialist Party and Director of the Theory Institute of Socialism;
- A delegation of the Saitama Prefectural Headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Komatsu Sadao, its vice-Chairman;
- Special envoy of the Government of the Kingdom of Laos Orachan Tanaphong and his Party;
- Delegate of the New Zealand Labour Party Tennet Elizabeth, Member of the Ruling Council of the Party Central Committee;
- Delegate of the New Zealand-DPRK Society Norman Dewes;
- A delegation of the Somali Socialist Revolutionary Party headed by Mahamad Ali Shire, Member of its Central Committee and head of the Economic Bureau of the Party;
- A parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Bolivia headed by Oscar Zamora Medina, Senator and Second vice-President of the Congress of the Republic of Bolivia and Secretary of the Communist Party of Bolivia (Marxist-Leninist);
- A delegation of the National Movement of the Revolutionary Youth of the Institutional Revolutionary Party of Mexico headed by Hector Yunes Landa, General Secretary of the People's Revolutionary Youth of the Institutional Revolutionary Party of Mexico;
- A parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Peru headed by Oriel Bolrini Pomareda, Second vice-President of the Senate;
- A delegation of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru headed by Adolfo Guevara, Member of its Political Commission and Senator;
- A delegation of the National Left Revolutionary Union of Peru headed by Rolando Brena Pantoja, President of the Union and Senator;
- Delegate of the Communist Party of Ecuador Freddy Almeida Uraga, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party;
- A delegation of the Guatemalan Workers' Party headed by Josefina Andrade, Member of the Political Commission, and Chief of the International relations, of the Central Committee of the Party;
- Ilka Lappalainen, Editor-in-Chief of the Finnish paper "Hameen Yhteiset";
- A delegation of the Secretariat of the International Institute of the Juche Idea headed by Ogami Kenichi, its Director;
- D. K. Mukherjee, President of the Asian Regional Institute of the Juche Idea;
- A delegation of the Malagasy National Committee for the Study of the Juche Idea;
- A delegation of the Study Group of Juche Idea of University of Mexico headed by Arturo Bonilla, professor of the university;
- A delegation for the Study of the Juche Idea of Sweden headed by Thomas Ronstrom, Secretary of the Ministry of Education in Stockholm, Sweden;
- A delegation of the Juche Idea Study Society of India headed by Vishwanath, editor of the Indian paper "Indian Times" and Secretary General of the Society;
- A delegation of the Japanese Society for the Study of the Juche Idea headed by Ohiro Sunao Secretary General of the Liaison Council of Societies for the Study of the Juche Idea of Japanese Teachers;
- A delegation of the Organisation for the Study of the Juche Idea of Finland headed by Lasse Tapani Keskinen, Director of the Board of International Institute of the Juche Idea and Chairman of the Finnish Society for the Study of Juche Idea;
- A delegation of University of Lagos, Nigeria, headed by G.O. Olusanya, professor of the university and Chairman of the Self-Reliance Research Study Group;
- A delegation of Central University of Ecuador headed by Carlos Oquendo Cepeda, its rector;
- A delegation of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea headed by Wakabayashi Hiroshi, General Secretary of the Committee;
- A delegation of the Japan-Korea Society for Cultural Exchange headed by Prof. Hayashi Ryozo, Dean of a Faculty of Taisho University of Japan;
- A delegation of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo) headed by Shimizu Uichi vice-President of Sohyo;
- A delegation of the Japan Seinendan Council headed by Onodera Kiichiro, its President;
- A delegation of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions headed by Paul Mashavira, vice-President of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions;
- A delegation of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) sent here on Aug. 27 to heads of state of the third world countries and chairman of the parliaments of the IPU member nations on the forthcooming IPU conference in Seoul.

Follows the full text of his letter:

We pay our profound respect to you for making devoted efforts to safeguard world peace and international cooperation, and have the honour to send this communique to you concerning the forthcoming 70th conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union to be convened in Seoul.

In spite of opposition being voiced among parliamentarians and people the world over, the south Korean authorities are tyring to hold the I.P.U. conference in Seoul at any cost.

Last year, the I.P.U. members met in Rome to discuss the designation of Seoul as the venue of the 70th conference. The vote was 32 nays and 24 absentations. Moreover, the vote at the Helsinki council meeting held in April last was 45 nays and 18 absentations.

This shows a nearly half member nations of the international organization were against the Seoul conference.

It is customary for the I.P.U. to convene a conference by consensus of its members, not by a simple majority vote.

The south Korean authorities' persistence in holding the conference in Seoul should be interpreted as their attempts to use it for their sinister political purpose.

They seem to try, among other things, to refurbish their public image and thereby to deliver themselves from the isolation, domestic and international.

As a matter of common knowledge, the regime of strongman Chon Doo Hwan came to power through two coups d'etat and a harsh crackdown on the people as was dramatized by the massacre in Kwangju City. No change has been seen in its nature ever since.

As for what they call a national assembly, it came into being at a time when democratic freedom, let alone freedom of political party activity, were totally illegalized under martial law. Under the constitution, extreme restrictions are imposed on the functions of the legislative body. Parliamentary democracy is now a fig-leaf for the powers that be there.

A number of nazi-type laws such as the "National Security Law," "Law on Reform of Political Climate," "Basic Law on the Press," "Law on Assembly and Demonstration," and so forth, are fully utilized to stamp out or silence all the opposition forces. Mr. Kim Dae Jung, a former "presidential" candidate and a champion of democracy, was forced to leave for the U.S. in December last year. Many other democratic leaders including Mr. Kim Young Sam, president of the defunct opposition New Democratic Party, are under house arrest, taken into custody, thrown into prison or indefinitely deprived of the right to political activity.

At the same time, the Seoul "regime" is boosting arms buildup and farming a war-time atmosphere among the people while advocating confrontation with the northern half of the Korean Peninsula.

It also welcomes the Pentagon's decision to deploy neutron bombs in south Korea, where various types of U.S.-made nuclear weapons numbering about 1,000 are already stockpiled.

On the premise that those lethal weapons for mass extermination of populations may possibly be used on the peninsula, Seoul and Washington have annually conducted their joint war games codenamed "Team Spirit" against nuclear-free D.P.R. of Korea. The danger of nuclear war is growing in Korea today.

The present state of affairs offers a reason that from various points of view, Seoul is not suitable for the international conference calling for peace. It apparently runs counter not merely to the idea and spirit of the U.N. Charter and of the I.P.U.'s but to the unanimous will and desire of the Korean people who have been exerting tireless efforts to restore democracy in south Kora and realize the independent reunification of their divided motherland free from any intervention by outside forces.

It is in this context that we of the Korean community in Japan urge all parliamentarians concerned in the world to give serious thought to what the proposed Seoul conference may bring about.

Our sincerest hope is that you will take any possible action to change the venue of the 70th conference of the I.P.U. to another city every member nation will endorse and welcome so that the dignified international body may not leave a blot on its long history and that its authority and prestige may not be impaired.

Chongryun Chairman Sends Letters to Heads of State, Chairmen of Parliaments of IPU Member Nations

Trade Unions;
- Delegate of the Front of Workers, Peasants and Students of Peru Genaro Ledesma Izquieta;
- A delegation of the Hungarian News Agency headed by Tamas Pallos, its First Deputy General Director;
- Nurica Bozidar, journalist of the Yugoslav News Agency Tanjug;
- A delegation of the Syrian newspaper "Al Baath" journalists headed by Riadul Al Mahmud, its Deputy Editor-in-Chief;
- A delegation of the Mexican Television headed by Hector Cervera, its reporter;
- A reporters group of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation headed by Shikano Kikujiro, Section Chief of its Information Bureau;
- A reporters group of Television Asahi of Japan headed by Ikuta Shinji, vice-Chief of the Information Department of Television Asahi of Japan and commentator;
- Nakazono Ryuji, staff correspondent of the Japanese "Yomiuri Shinbun";
- Saito Ichiro , journalist of the Japanese "Asahi Shinbun";
- Kaneko Atsuo, vice-Chief of the Foreign News Department of the Kyodo News Service.

Tireless Efforts by DPRK for Negotiated Settlement to Korea's Reunification (2)

(Continued from the previous issue)

On April 20, 1948, the Conference of Leaders of Political Parties and Public Organizations of North and South Korea discussed the questions of foiling the separate elections in south Korea and of getting foreign troops withdrawn, the questions that had been debated at the Joint Conference of Representatives of Political Parties and Public Organizations in North and South Korea, and all other questions that arose thereafter and issued the following joint statement:

1. Under the prevailing situation in our country the immediate and simultaneous withdrawal of foreign troops from our country is the only just solution to the Korean question. Therefore, the United States should accept this proposal and withdraw its troops from south Korea;

2. After the withdrawal of foreign troops from our country no civil war and any other disorder running counter to the aspiration of the Korean people will take place;

3. Immediately after the withdrawal of foreign troops, north and south Korean political parties and public organizations will jointly hold an all-Korea political meeting and establish a democratic provisional government representing all sections of the Korean people. And this government will hold all political power of the state and take the responsibility for the political, economic and cultural life;

This government will hold, as its first task, elections to Korea's unified legislative organ through universal, direct and equal suffrage by secret ballot and the organ thus elected will enact the Korean Constitution and establish a unified democratic government;

4. Since the south Korean separate elections are opposed by the north and south Korean political parties and public organizations with a membership of over ten million, these elections rejected by the overwhelming majority of voters will only be deceptive ones, though they are held. The north and south Korean political parties and public organizations will never recognize any separate government to be established through these "elections".

On June 29, 1948, President Kim Il Sung delivered a report On the Political Situation in Our Country after the Separate Elections in South Korea and Measures to Win National Reunification at the Conference of Leaders of Political Parties and Public Organizations of North and South Korea.

In his report, he pointed out that the separate elections in south Korea fabricated by the US imperialists aggravated the crisis of national division, which had entered a serious phase, and insisted that this situation demanded taking decisive steps to save the country.

He instructed that in this situation we should set up without delay an all-Korea supreme legislative body representing the Korean people's will and adopt the Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and that in so doing, we would not be establishing a separate government but an all-Korea government composed of representatives of north and south Korean political parties and public organizations.

On July 5, 1948, in accordance with President Kim Il Sung's instructions, the Conference of Leaders of Political Parties and Public Organizations of North and South Korea adopted a decision on the measures for the establishment of a unified independent democratic state of Korea.

The gist of the decision is as follows:

1. We will resolutely expose and reject the illegally concocted south Korean "National Assembly" and the puppet "government" in case it is organized on the basis of the former;

This is because the establishment of the south Korean "National Assembly" and the puppet "government" is aimed to set up an anti-popular and anti-democratic system in our country, divide our territory into two parts for ever and turn south Korea into a colony and military base of the US imperialists;

2. A Supreme People's Assembly of Korea shall be established on the basis of the elections and a Central Government of Korea set up comprising representatives of north and south Korea;

3. The Supreme People's Assembly of Korea and the Central Government of Korea shall make the foreign troops withdraw from Korea immediately and simultaneously.

On July 9, 1948, President Kim Il Sung delivered a report On the Adoption of the Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the Fifth Session of the People's Assembly of North Korea. In his report he pointed out that the Joint Conference of Representatives of Political Parties and Public Organizations in North and South Korea was the first step towards national salvation taken by patriotic people in north and south Korea in ace of the crisis of national division, whereas the adoption of the Constitution of the DPRK would mark the second step in the struggle of our people for the country's reunification. He instructed that we must go one step farther and set up a single all-Korea legislative body and a single government and elect a Supreme People's Assembly of Korea which would serve as a legislative body for the entire Korean people.

* In conformity with President Kim Il Sung's instructions and by the decision of the Conference of Leaders of Political Parties and Public Organizations of North and South Korea, elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly of Korea were held in all areas of north and south Korea on August 25, 1948. In north Korea the elections were held legally in a free atmosphere with the participation of 99.97 per cent of the voters.

In south Korea under the suppression of the US imperialists and their stooges, they were held illegally with the participation of 77.52 per cent of the voters.

As a result of the all-Korea general elections, 572 representatives of political parties, public organizations and people of all strata in north and south Korea were elected deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly.

With the brilliant results of the north-south general elections, the First Session of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held in Pyongyang on September 8, 1948.

At the session President Kim Il Sung declared the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the whole world on September 9.

At the session, the great leader President Kim Il Sung announced the Political Programme of the Government of the DPRK on September 10.

He said that with the object of achieving the complete reunification of the country and building a rich and strong, independent and sovereign democratic state, the Government of the Republic would unite the entire Korean people firmly around itself and mobilize them to the struggle for the reunification of the country and make every effort to carry into effect the simultaneous withdrawal of the Soviet and US armies which was the prerequisite for territorial integrity and national reunification.

Following President Kim Il Sung's instructions, the session adopted on September 10 a request to the Soviet and US governments for the simultaneous withdrawal of their armies.

The request stressed that the US Governemnt should agree to the withdrawal of its troops from Korea, since there was established the SPA of Korea, the supreme legislative body of Korea, which was the only legal organ representing the entire Korean people, as well as the unified Government of Korea composed of the representatives of north and south Korea and since the Soviet Government had proposed the simultaneous withdrawal of the Soviet and US troops and was making preparations to withdraw its troops immediately.

With the establishment of the Government of the DPRK, the sole lawful government of the Korean people, the struggle of the Korean people for national reunification was waged more dynamically under the banner of the Republic.

(To be continued)

(Continued from page 4)

DPRK Vice-President

Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, and proud successes have been made in all domains of building of socialist culture thanks to the successful implementation of the party's policy of cultural revolution.

The reporter said that through the energetic progress of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, the political and ideological unity of the whole of society has been firmly consolidated and the socialist productive relations and socialist material and technical foundations have been further consolidated and developed, with the result that our state and social system has a more solid political foundation and economic foundation.

The reporter said:

As a powerful weapon of revolution and construction, the Government of our Republic could energetically push ahead with our people's revolutionary struggle and the building of a new society and constantly develop and strengthen the state and social system in the past. This was attributable to the fact that it has taken the Juche idea as an unshakable guiding compass in its activities and thoroughly embodied it in all domains.

The Government of the DPRK adhered to an independent stand in all realms of state activities, as demanded by the Juche idea, and thus converted our country into a socialist state of independence, self-sustenance and self-reliance in defence.

Under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea the Government of the DPRK has firmly maintained *chajusong* (independence) in political field, independently shaped all lines and policies in conformity with the interests of our revolution and the specific conditions of our country and implemented them by the efforts of our people and thereby achieved brilliant successes in the revolutionary struggle and construction work without going through any twist or turn.

The Government of the DPRK and our people under the leadership of our Party have also unswervingly adhered to and thoroughly carried out the line of building an independent socialist national economy, thereby converting in a short historical period our country, which had been far removed from modern technical civilization in the past days, into a socialist industrial state which has an independent national economy managed by its own natural resources, techniques and native cadres, developed in a diverse way and equipped with latest technique.

By thoroughly carrying out the party's line of self-reliance in national defence in face of the intensified aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists, the Government of the DPRK has firmly established an all-people defense system with a one-beats-a-hundred people's army as its core, and today we have our victorious indestructible national defense capacity to thoroughly smash any aggression of the enemy.

Indeed, the glorious course of struggle and victory covered by our Republic under the banner of the Juche idea proves that our people's Government is a most superior one which has struck its roots deep among the popular masses as the defender of the freedom and rights of the working masses and as the organizer of their creative ability and thoroughly serves them and a revolutionary government which staunchly protects *chajusong* (independence) of the country and nation.

All the successes and the world-startling changes achieved by the Government of the DPRK and our people in the revolutionary struggle and construction work, the reporter said, are the result of the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by respected Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Contrary to the northern half of the DPRK, the reporter said, south Korea has been converted into a complete colony where national sovereignty is completely violated and trampled underfoot owing to the occupation by the U.S. army and their policy of subjugation for nearly 40 years.

Noting that the U.S. set the "two Koreas" policy as the basis of their Korean strategy and are hatching every plot and trick to realize it, he continued:

They are indiscreetly trying to hold the 39th conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in Seoul with a vicious aim to legalize "two Koreas" internationally and encourage the Chon Du Hwan group which is isolated and rejected internally and externally.

South Korea which is under occupation of foreign imperialists and where the unheard of fascist suppression and slaughter of people are continuously perpetrated cannot be a place for dignified sovereign states to sit together to have a meeting.

The Government of our Republic and the Korean people believe that all the countries which value justice and truth will not be inveigled in the wicked intrigues of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique to use the IPU Conference in accelerating their criminal "two Koreas" plot but will actively strive to check and frustrate them.

To prevent the danger of new war in Korea and to achieve the country's reunification, he said, it is important to force the U.S. imperialist aggression forces, the main obstacle, out of south Korea and break the tentacle of reinvasion of the Japanese militarists and realize the independence and democratization of south Korean society.

He extended deep thanks to all the governments, political parties, social organisations and peace-living peoples of the world always giving active and sincere support and encouragement to the just cause of the Korean people and expressed the conviction that they will as ever voice firm solidarity with us.

Referring to the foreign policy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the reporter said:

(Continued from page 4)

Chinese Del's. Head

constantly rising.

The Chinese people warmly hail your successes and heartily wish the fraternal Korean people new greater achievements in the struggle for fulfilling the second seven-year plan ahead of schedule and attaining the

In the future, too, as in the past, the DPRK Government and people will develop friendly and cooperative relations with the world's progressive peoples including the peoples of socialist and non-aligned countries in firm unity with them and actively fight to foil and frustrate the imperialists' policy of aggression and war and defend world peace and security.

We resoutely support the struggle of all the Asian, African and Latin American peoples for national independence and the building of a new society against imperialism and all the dominating forces and express unswerving solidarity with the peoples of European countries in their struggle to guarantee peace and security in Europe.

The DPRK Government and the Korean people will more vigorously struggle to realize *chajusong* of all countries and all nations and promote the independence of the whole world, joining in the powerful tide of the times toward *chajusong*.

In conclusion the reporter stressed:

By further strengthening the Government of our Republic, a powerful weapon of the revolution and construction, and dynamically carrying on the ideological, technical revolutions under the leadership of the Party, we will successfully push up the revolutionization, working-classization and intellectualization of the whole society and the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy and will build faster a paradise of communism in which *chajusong* of our working people is completely realized.

grand strategic targets of socialist construction set forth at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The Chinese people are always interested in the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the DPRK have made sincere efforts to put an end to the outside interference and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The policy of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country put forward by President Kim Il Sung and his proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo indicate the direction for the solution of the question of national reunification and enjoy the support of the entire Korean people and the praise of the world peaceloving countries and peoples.

The great friendship and militant unity between the parties and countries of China and Korea based on Marxism-Leninism was forged in the protracted common struggle and personally cemented by Chairman Mao Zedong and President Kim Il Sung and withstood the grim trials of history and has solid foundations and strong vitality. We are greatly rejoiced at the fact that in recent years mutual visits of leaders of our two parties and two countries have brought this friendship to a new stage.

We are convinced that the China-Korea friendship would certainly be conveyed and shine long generation after generation thanks to the common efforts of the two parties, two governments and two peoples.

In conclusion he proposed a toast to the blood-sealed friendship between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of China and Korea,

To the good health and long life of the great leader of the Korean people and a close friend of the Chinese people Comrade President Kim Il Sung,

And to the good health of respected Comrade Secretary Kim Jong Il.

Kim Chol Ho Backed by Unification Church, Chon's Father-in-Law

Kim Chol Ho, chairman of the mysterious Myongsong group, was arrested on charges of tax evasion and embezzlement. It is rumored that he was backed by the "cash-heavy Unification Church of Sun Myung Moon" and that he was supported by politically powerful figures in the "government", including, Chon Du Hwan's father-in-law, retired general Lee Kyu Dong. (Far Eastern Economic Review, September 8, 1983)

Though investigators said that they had not uncovered evidence of influence peddling by any political figure, people believe that Kim Chol Ho had influence with Lee Kyu Dong.

The Hong Kong-based financial daily Asian Wall Street Journal said that Chon Du Hwan himself ordered the tax investigation to dispel the rumors that the controversial business group rose to prominence through connections with Lee Kyu Dong, father of Chon's wife Lee Sun Ja.

Here are excerpts from the stories of Far Eastern Economic Review and the Asian Wall Street Journal (August 18-19, 1983):

Seoul: The kerb-market scandal has left the chairman of the Myongsong group, Kim Chol Ho, and a banker associate, Kim Tong Gyom, in jail on charges of tax evasion and embezzlement. And Yoon Ja Jung, the president of the Korea Trade Promotion Corp., a former transport minister, has been accused of accepting bribes from the Myongsong group while in government office. Yoon was arrested along with officials of the National Housing Corp. and the Ministry of Transport, as well as certain dealers on the scandal-ridden kerb money market, the country's underground lending system. The total number of arrests made in connection with the affair stood at 16 as of August 30.

Even by the dizzying standard of the rise and fall of business empires here, the growth of the Myongsong (meaning bright star) group has been phenomenal. In just four-and-a-half years, Kim Chol Ho rose from obscurity to become unchallenged leader of the country's nascent tourism and leisure industry.

In the summer of 1978, Kim, now 45, was a small-time apartment-builder. His capital in five companies ran to Won 83 million (US$150,000) with reported net sales that year of just Won 38 million for all of his companies.

By 1982, however, Kim's ventures had grown into a veritable zaibatsu (Japanese-style conglomerate) controlling 20 subsidiaries with combined net sales of Won 25.5 billion and group paid-up capital running to Won 6 billion. But by virtue of reported losses in his multifarious businesses, stretching back over a period of time, Kim paid corporate tax that year of only Won 167 million.

Kim began attracting public attention in the summer of 1979, in the depty of south Korea's recession, when he suddenly, and seemingly out of nowhere, took over a 36-hole golf course at an initial investment of Won 2 billion. The takeover was seen as a major venture since golf is a highly lucrative business in south Korea. (The number of golf-course licences and authorizations are tightly controlled by the government.) Leading business figures, however, were even more surprised when Kim, without borrowing from any bank, raised another Won 3 billion to complete the unfinished golf course. The Office of National Tax Administration (ONTA), which investigated Kim's empire, estimated the group's total assets at a minimum of Won 117 billion. The Onta investigation was apparently initiated by certain authorities within the Blue House (official residence of the president) as a result of Kim Chol Ho's strongly rumoured connections with the family of "president" Chun Doo Hwan rather than as a result of financial problems within Myongsong.

Where did Kim obtain the funds to expand so quickly and so dramatically? There were rumours that he was backed by the cash-heavy Unification Church of Sun Myung Moon and that he was supported by politically powerful figures in the government including, as many of the rumours have alleged, Chun's father-in-law, retired general Lee Kyu Dong.

A 40-page report released by Onta on August 17 said that Kim, with the aid of a banker friend, raised all of his business funds from the kerb market. On publication of the Onta report, the matter passed into the hands of the Seoul District Prosecutor's Office and both Kim Chol Ho and Kim Tong Gyom were charged with embezzlement of bank funds. Kim Chol Ho was also charged with tax evasion. The government put the total of Kim's kerb-market loans over the past 51 months of his spectacular expansion at Won 106 billion. Of this sum, Kim actually took only Won 51.2 billion in principal, with the rest being paid out as high interest on the loans, ranging from 25-32% a year.

The revelation was stunning, as it followed another gigantic kerb-market scandal only a year ago. Chang Yong Ja, a major figure in Seoul's street banking system, was jailed last year for embezzling hundreds of millions of dollars-worth of promissory notes she took as collateral from her borrowers and sold on the financial market. The scandal led two major corporations to bankruptcy and to the jailing of 15 people including two bank presidents. This scandal, which spurred a series of official financial-market reforms, was also linked to the family of Chun's wife. Her uncle was among those jailed on charges of taking bribes.

If the case provided a new insight into the complex operation of south Korea's vast underground money market, the government report fell short of telling the whole story. For instance, how could a middle-level bank manager handle so much money over the counter and avoid being detected by his superiors? Kim Tong Gyom, the tax authorities said, avoided detection by promptly paying interest (interest was always pre-paid) and principal on demand. He sometimes rotated the various accounts to shift funds whenever necessary.

The banker himself was a mystery man. He stayed at his job for five years, or three years beyond the term laid down by the bank's mandatory rotation system. How he managed to stay on has not been explained though it has been suggested he may have had a strong political patron. Even more embarrassing, from the government's viewpoint, was Kim Chol Ho's own background. In 1978 –again according to the tax-administration report – he was sued on charges stemming from failure to settle a Won 20 million debt; two years later, he had surfaced as a major figure with political and business links.

Stories about Kim Chol Ho's connections with Chun's family have never been solidly established, but there are indications that he dropped some powerful names to expand his business. Between February 1981 and May 1982, Kim was one of 2,000 members of the central committee of Chun's Democratic Justice Party. A party spokesman said Kim assumed the post after making a Won 5 million donation. Between April and October 1982, he served as chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of his native city of Chonju. His sudden propulsion to these public posts surprised many Chonju citizens. Equally enigmatically, he was retired from both the party and Chamber of Commerce positions before the legally set term.

Rumours linking Kim to the presidential family surged in December 1981 when Kim appeared at a party given for the National Association of Elderly Citizens in Seoul, whose chairman is Chun's father-in-law. Officials later said Kim appeared there to make a donation worth Won 200 million to the association. Such circumstantial evidence could have fuelled the rumours concenrning his connections. "There are indications that he may have peddled influence by dropping names, but we have found no evidence whatsoever linking Kim to political figures," said National Tax Administrator Ahn Moo Hyuk at a news conference on the Onta report.

His clarification has not completely lifted the clouds from the Myongsong mystery, and the government itself was partly blamed for persistent rumours. For example, the latest inquiry at Myongsong was the second such tax investigation of the controversial business group in two years. The first probe in May 1982 resulted in a demand for Won 1.7 billion in "punitive" taxes on kerb-market profits. On that occasion, Kim Chol Ho was charged with tax evasion amounting to Won 11.21 billion. The charges included inflating construction costs, failure to report capital transfers from Kim to his wife and brother, under-reporting of the amount of condominium sales and returning company assets as liabilities.

Pyongyang on Myongsong Affair

Pyongyang's first reaction to the Myongsong affair came in an article of Rodong Sinmun, organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on Sep. 2.

The following is a summary of the Rodong Sinmun article which was carried by the KCNA on Sep. 2.

Rodong Sinmun Sep. 2 came out with an article stripping bare the truth of the large-scale scandal known as "case of large tax evasion by the Myongsong group."

The "Myongsong group case" is not a mere "case of tax evasion" by a conglomerate, but a large-scale power-backed scandal involving a large number of high-level officials such as ministers, department and office directors and section chiefs of the central ministries and offices of the "government."

The paper said:

An investigation revealed that Kim Chol Ho and his ilk of the "Myongsong group" misappropriated far more than 10 billion won intended for taxes through the omission of incomes and camouflaged business.

And, in conspiracy with the agent in charge of deposits at the Hyehwa-Dong Branch of the commercial bank, they abused as working fund more than 100,000 million won deposited by debenture dealers. Out of the fabulous amount of money they got in this way they presented hundreds of thousands of millions of won each in bribe to high-ranking officials of the "government" and persons concerned.

With the administrative support and connivance of the bribed figures, the "Myongsong group" men could reap colossal profits by building a tourist hotel and golf links in the areas of Mt. Solak, a tourist hotel, golf links and an indoor swimming pool in the Ryongin area and a spa in the Uljin area.

The truth of the case proves that it is a scandal in which the Chon Du Hwan's family is directly involved. It has been disclosed that Kim Chol Ho is on terms of particular intimacy with Li Gyu Dong who is the father of Li Sun Ja, Chon Du Hwan's wife, and former Chairman of the "National Elderly People's Association."

Kim Chol Ho met with Li Gyu Dong five times in the period of the perpetration of crimes, counting only those exposed. When he called on Li Gyu Dong, Kim Chol Ho offered him 100 million won out of the profits gained through a "calligraphic exhibition" as fund of the "National Elderly People's Association."

In last year's big loan scandal Chon Du Hwan stood Li Gyu Gwang, the uncle of his wife, behind it and this time he stood Li Gyu Dong, father of his wife, behind the "Myongsong group."

It has been exposed that the "Myongsong group" built up and expanded the Myongsong tourist complex in Mt. Solak even by moving an army unit to another place.

No one can freely sell off the land occupied by the army under the control of the U.S. forces. The puppets say that they complied with the request of the "Myongsong group", as it offered to bear the "expense" for the transfer of the unit. But they say so, afraid of telling the truth that the army brass hats and the Chon Du Hwan group moved the army unit after contacting the U.S. forces in reward for huge bribes presented them by the "Myongsong group."

When the case was disclosed, Chon Du Hwan hurriedly set up a "special investigation headquarters" and kicked up a row of "investigation." It was a smoke-screen operation to prevent the further exposure of his group's involvement in it and bury it in a fog.

Chon Du Hwan is loud-mouthed about "cleanup of old vices" and "building of a society of justice." But nothing can be expected of him, a "yusin" remnant.

— the scandal has undoubtedly delivered another serious blow to the image of the Chun administration, whose foremost commitment has been the "eradication of corruption." One measure of public cynicism about the affair is the administration's apparent lack of interest in the coming parliamentary debate on the scaldal. **(Far Eastern Economic Review)**

Chon Moves to Quell Rumors Tying Lee Kyu Dong to Myongsong Chairman

SEOUL—The "government" of "president" Chun Doo Hwan is moving to quell rumors that a mysterious business group rose to prominence through connections with South Korea's first family.

This country's latest scandal centers on a conglomerate called Myong Song. Led by its chairman, Kim Chol-Ho, the group rose from obscurity in 1978 to become a major builder of resort condominium and country-club operator.

For months, rumors have circulated that Mr. Kim's success and his ability to raise large amounts of money on Seoul's private loan, or curb, market stemmed from his ties to the father of first lady Lee Soon-Ja. Now, following a two-month investigation, the government has arrested and jailed Mr. Kim and a banker linked to him. The government also has offered its own account of Mr. Kim's business dealings and has promised to clarify other loose ends of the story.

The Myong Song affair marks the second curb-market scandal here in 15 months. Both incidents have touched the first lady's family, at least by rumor. In May 1982, a curb-market financial swindle involving hundreds of millions of dollars rocked the country, forced the collapse two major companies and implicated an uncle of the first lady.

The latest rumors clearly have hurt the president's prestige, just as the first curb scandal did. Mr. Chun has tried to build an image as a fighter against corruption, but the rumors have marred that picture. Several government sources said he ordered the tax investigation to dispel the rumors.

Tax Commissioner An Moo-Hyuk released on Thursday a 4-page report on the Myong Song investigation and said his office hadn't uncovered evidence of influence peddling by any political figure. According to the report, Kim Chol-Ho used a mid-level manager at a Commercial Bank of Korea branch to borrow the current equivalent of $150 million on the curb market over a four-year period. The banker obtained the funds through curb-market brokers, who raised money from 1,320 different lenders. The government report didn't clarify how much commission the banker was paid. Borrowing started on a small scale and escalated as Mr. Kim's businesses boomed.

The government's explanation of Mr. Kim's affairs has raised new questions and left some old ones unanswered. Many businessmen, for instance, are skeptical about the government's version. The businessmen, and many journalists here, don't believe that curb brokers would have offered that much money to Mr. Kim unless they thought some political figure was behind him.

Another issue involves how Mr. Kim was able to obtain permission to build condominiums and a golf course near Mt. Sorak, a famed resort on Korea's east coast. Businessmen said getting such permission was highly unusual. Prosecution officials have said they are investigating these points. Even so, the government's report isn't likely to put the rumors to rest. **(Asian Wall Street Journal)**

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